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History---Personal and Political.

Letter from Gen. Gideon J. Pillow.

known to you that I have not heretofore
political honors. That I have actively

Mr. Trist further informed me that these terms had been agreed to; but it was an open question whether Santa Anna or Gen Scott (after the battle was fought) should take the initiative and send the flag of truce, preparatory to the armistice. Santa Anna insisted that Gen. Scott should send the flag, but Gen. Scott insisting, if he won the battle, Santa Anna should do so. He further said Gen. Scott had furnished him the money, and that he had paid the \$10,000 required to be paid to Gen. Scott. Gen. Scott had the means in the disbursing department of the army, or could raise the means of paying the million to be paid at the conclusion of the war. Santa Anna also said he had invited me to the conference in pursuance of the order of the President, and desired my approval of the terms.

apprehended to the city,) and when it had become known that it was victory or death to the whole army, directed me to assail the work as I pleased, but that I must carry no matter at what cost; that the fate of the army depended upon my success.

Being disabled in this duty, Gen. Scott said in his official reports "that this gallant leader was cut down, while up to the front rank, by an agonizing wound." In his official correspondence he said: "From what he personally saw, he (I) received an agonizing wound in the able and heroic charge of Scott in storming Chapultepec. Again—"On your back as you still are with a painful wound I yesterday very reluctantly returned you with notice of that date, but was obliged to do so before finishing my report of the recent glorious operations."

Some knowledge of facts referred to in the address, feels called upon to state that knowledge, to the end that people out of Tennessee, as well as in that State, may be able to form a just opinion of the claims of Gen. Pillow to the honor of the State, and refer to the authorities as extended, but will confine himself to facts within his own knowledge. This very remarkable paper stands alone, it is presumed, as an instance wherein a candidate for office before our people bases his claims, or his principal claim, upon an open confession of having occupied the low and dishonorable position of a spy upon the conduct of his Commanding General. Gen. Pillow unblushingly tells us that he joined Gen. Scott in Mexico as "the confidential officer of the Government, upon whom the President relied to guard and pro-

He could have been freely talked over by a body of American Generals without calling forth a word of indignation? Pillow, even approved of it. In fact, a *humane* recommendation I submit, and, if not the best, the next day that, perfectly discovering that the plan was not likely to succeed, as indeed it did not, for the execution was never executed, he silently prepared a paper, to be raked up in after years, to show to the admiring world how equitably he felt for the honor of his country! Is there any manliness in this? Any thing indeed but what smacks of Gen. Pillow, who—and here is another point equally to his discredit—claimed in his official report that the battle of Contreras was won in accordance with his plan of battle, when, as is perfectly well known, he had never prepared the details of the plan, as proposed by General Paredes.

Now preposterous it is in Gen. Pillow to criticize the operations of the army under Gen. Scott, making his comments upon circumstances only brought to light for the first time, and which are entirely untrue. Who does not know what sort of respectability it requires to *plan operations* after the fact, and show how much better things might have been done? Thus Gen. Pillow finds fault with the armistice granted by Gen. Scott to the Mexicans while their Government was yet intact within the city, and had the highest motives for making a peace to prevent having the streets of the capital dishonored by the tread of a foreign army. Gen. Scott knew that the city was virtually in his possession on the evening of the battle of Chapultepec, and he feared that the Mexican Government would at the moment they received communications of Santa Anna for the priceless

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13 Subjoined we publish a communi-

☞ We learn that Henry C. Wood, Esq., of the law firm of Barrett & Wood, has been appointed cashier of the branch of the Bank of Kentucky at Greensburg. The appointment is a most excellent one.

Shrieve v Wright, Jefferson;
Same v Burkhardt, Jefferson;
Graves v Vail, Jefferson;
Cowan v Oliver, Jefferson—were argued.

Dr. J. C. Blackburn, Covington, 1 00

\$463 00

May 12, 1967. GEC. A. ROBERTSON'S

times in our life. (90) 20, 2000
